FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Vol. XV, No. 769

Published Weekly

July 21-27, 1955

PROF. LIBRARY OF THE
AUG 23 1955
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. President proposed at Big 4 summit meeting that U.S. & USSR exchange arms blueprints and allow mutual air reconnaissance over military installations; Geneva summit conference ended.

U.S. & Red China raised Geneva talks to ambassadorial level.

Russian leaders accepted invitation to visit London in spring.

Austria regained sovereignty as France ratified treaty.

United States

Senate probed charge that AF Secy. Talbott used office to promote private business.

Congress completed action on military reserves; bipartisan review of security program voted; national roads plans defeated.

Appeals court barred loyalty oath for Govt. housing tenants.

Ex-State Secy. Hull died.

WORLD AFFAIRS

GENEVA CONF.

'Ike' Bids U. S. & USSR Trade Arms Blueprints

A suggestion by U.S. Pres. Eisenhower July 21 that the U.S. & USSR exchange military blueprints and allow mutual air reconnaissance over their military installations emerged as the major new proposal of the Big 4 summit meeting in Geneva, which ended July 23 after 7 top-level sessions in 6 days. Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin did not reply to Mr. Eisenhower's proposal, which was fully reported in the Soviet press.

After the 4 foreign ministers failed to agree on directives for a later meeting, the summit leaders decided that the ministers should link discussion of German unification with Europe security at a meeting in Geneva in October. Pres. Eisenhower told a U.S. TV & radio audience July 25 that the October meeting would show how much progress the summit talks had made toward ending the Cold War. The U.S. & Communist China announced the same day that they would open talks on an ambassadorial level in Geneva Aug. 1.

Bulganin Revises Arms Plan

Soviet Premier Bulganin presided over the summit meeting of July 21 and offered an abbreviated version of the Soviet disarmament proposals submitted to the UN Disarmament Comm.'s 5-nation subcommittee in London May 10 [see pp. 159C2, 167A1, 174B2]. Bulganin omitted the arms levels proposed for Communist China. He recommended that Peiping be consulted about them. Bulganin also proposed a non-aggression agreement between the North Atlantic & East European military blocs pending establishment of the all-European security agreement favored by the USSR. [See p. 238F3; Vol. XIV, 389F3]

'Ike' Explains Rearming

Pres. Eisenhower, noting that events "beyond our borders" caused the U.S. to rearm after World War II, said at the July 21 session that the U.S. was "determined to maintain & if necessary increase this armed strength for as long a period as is necessary to safeguard peace & to maintain our security." But, he continued, "we know that a mutually dependable system for less armament on the part of all nations would be a better way" to achieve this.

Mr. Eisenhower repeated that "no sound & reliable agreement can be made unless it is completely covered by an inspection & reporting system." The U.S. was still trying to "discover any scientific or other inspection method which would make certain of the elimination of nuclear weapons," he said. "Many past proposals of disarmament are more sweeping than can be insured by effective inspection."

The President continued: "I have been searching my heart & mind for something that I could say here that could convince everyone of the great sincerity of the U.S. in approaching this problem of disarmament." Then, turning to the Soviet leaders, Mr. Eisenhower made the following proposal:

EISENHOWER BID TO USSR

"I should address myself for a moment principally to the delegates from the Soviet Union, because our 2 great countries admittedly possess new & terrible weapons in quantities which do give rise in other parts of the world, or reciprocally, to the fears & dangers of surprise attack.

"I propose, therefore, that we take a practical step, that we begin an arrangement, very quickly, as between ourselves—immediately. These steps would include:

"To give to each other a complete blueprint of our military establishments, from beginning to end, from one of our countries to the other, lay out the establishments & provide the blueprints to each other.

"Next, to provide within our countries facilities for aerial photography to the other country—we to provide you the facilities within our country, ample facilities for aerial reconnaissance, where you can make all the pictures you choose and take them to your own country to study, you to provide exactly the same facilities for us and we to make these examinations, and by this step to convince the world that we are providing as between ourselves against the possibility of great surprise attack, thus lessening danger & relaxing tension."

The President said his proposal "will make more easily attainable a comprehensive & effective system of inspection & disarmament, because what I propose, I assure you, would be but a beginning." Mr. Eisenhower then proposed that the UN Disarmament Subcom. give priority to "the study of inspection & reporting." [See pp. 221F3, 237E3]

(Democratic U.S. Congressional leaders gave prompt support to Pres. Eisenhower's plan to exchange defense information with the USSR, but many Republican leaders were skeptical. The concerted response indicated they had been briefed on the plan [see p. 230A1]. Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson [Tex.], recovering from a heart attack at Bethesda Naval Hospital, called the plan "the daring, imaginative stroke for which a war-weary world has been waiting" [see p. 224F3]. A Defense Dept. spokesman said July 21 that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had made the basic recommendations for the plan. Aerial reconnaissance had been proposed by the U.S. in 1946 to carry out the Baruch plan [see Vol. VI, p. 185AD]. But the USSR had rejected a U.S.-British-French plan for an international arms census "with verification," which ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson had placed before the UN Gen. Assembly in 1951.) [See Vol. XI, p. 353CD]

Faure, Eden Back 'Ike' Plan

French Premier Edgar Faure then elaborated his proposal for budgetary limits as a means of controlling disarmament, and British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden detailed his plan for a demilitarized zone, on both sides of the Iron Curtain, to be supervised by an East-West inspection team. [See p. 238D2-A3]

Faure said Pres. Eisenhower's proposal could mark the first "victory over skepticism," which was "the greatest enemy of disarmament." Eden said the President's offer could make "a striking contribution to the building of confidence between nations."

Bulganin made no direct reply to Pres. Eisenhower's offer. But he said

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

the "frank declarations" made by the 4 Govt. leaders would—in the words of the Soviet briefing officer—"have great significance for the examination of this point in the future." The July 21 meeting closed with an agreement to submit the 4 governments' arms proposals to the 4 foreign ministers, who would draft recommendations to the Big 4.

All Favor East-West Ties

Pres. Eisenhower opened talks on normalizing East-West contacts July 22 by referring to the "unnecessary restrictions on the flow between us of ideas, of things & of people." Remarking that, "like other questions we have considered . . . this one cannot be considered independently or in isolation," Mr. Eisenhower proposed 3 "concrete steps" to "help achieve the goal of peace based on justice & right & mutual understanding":

- Lowering of barriers to "the interchange of information & ideas between our peoples."
- Lowering of barriers "which now impede the opportunities of people to travel anywhere . . . for peaceful, friendly purposes, so that all will . . . know each other face-to-face."
- Creation of conditions "to increase the exchange of peaceful goods throughout the world."

Mr. Eisenhower said the "fervent belief in freedom of thought, of expression & of movement is a vital part of our [American] heritage. Yet during these last 10 years even we have felt compelled, in the protection of our own interests, to place some restrictions upon the movement of persons & communications across our national frontiers." He said trade in peaceful goods, "voluminous & worldwide," was an important factor in improving "the conditions of life of our own citizens," a goal to which he assumed "each of us here" was dedicated.

Faure & Eden made similar appeals to end the Iron Curtain. Bulganin's statement on the subject was deferred to July 23, when he said the USSR "is ready by all means to facilitate" development & strengthening of East-West contacts & economic & cultural ties.

Foreign Ministers Disagree

Meanwhile, the Big 4 foreign ministers (John Foster Dulles of the U.S., Harold Macmillan of Britain, Antoine Pinay of France & Vyacheslav M. Molotov of the USSR) met separately July 21-22 but failed to reach agreement on directives for a meeting in October to discuss details of the broad subjects taken up by their chiefs. Molotov was said to have taken a far less flexible attitude than Bulganin adopted at the summit meetings. Dulles, Macmillan & Pinay refused to bow to Molotov's insistence that:

- The East & West German Govts. take part in the proposed foreign ministers' meeting.
- The Big 4's disarmament directive to the foreign ministers should recommend study of methods to ban nuclear weapons.
- German unification should be placed at the foot of the agenda, without linking German unity with European security.

Conference Smooths Differences

The foreign ministers' differences over German unity & European security were smoothed over in the final directive agreed to by the 4 summit leaders July 23 at their last meeting. The directive linked the 2 problems together and instructed the 4 foreign ministers to meet in Geneva in October to continue consideration of those 2 problems as well as of disarmament & the improvement & development of East-West contacts. No direct reference was made to Pres. Eisenhower's blueprint-exchange plan, but the foreign ministers were instructed to "take account . . . of the views & proposals advanced by the heads of government at this conference."

The Big 4 also recommended that the 5-nation subcommittee of the UN Disarmament Comm. resume meetings in New York Aug. 29. (The subcommittee had met in New York June 1, had failed to agree on a date & place for resumption of talks suspended in London May 18, and had recessed pending the summit meetings.) [See pp. 167D1, 174B2]

The summit leaders made these points in their final statements:

Eden: No one expects settlement of every detail "of these complicated issues." "But there is now a better chance than we have known . . . since the war to get to work on practical proposals" to settle East-West differences." A new spirit of conciliation has been present.

Bulganin: "There is no doubt" the summit meeting "has a positive meaning for the easing of tension . . . and for the inevitable increase in confidence" between East & West. "We got to know each other better here. . . ." Despite differences, "on the whole the meeting proceeded in an honest atmosphere and was marked by efforts . . . to achieve mutual understanding." "We have laid the basis for a wider cooperation between our states." The decisions reached "are the beginning of a new stage in the relations between our countries." However, the USSR "regrets that further attention was not given to the problems of Asia," such as the "legal rights" of the Chinese Communists, "the execution of the Geneva agreements on Indo-China & other problems that "will not tolerate postponement." [See p. 239D-E1]

Eisenhower: ". . . I hope that my silence respecting certain of the statements by [Bulganin] will not by any means be interpreted as acquiescence on my part. Far from it." "It has been on the whole a good week. But only history will tell the true worth & real values of our session together." "In this final hour . . . it is my judgment that the prospects of a lasting peace with justice, well-being & broader freedom are brighter. The dangers . . . of modern war are less." "If our peoples . . . broaden their knowledge & understanding of each other, as we . . . have broadened our knowledge of each other, further agreement between our governments may be facilitated."

Faure: Even when "the 4 of us are no longer present in one room, we must remain morally united." Even more than the agreements reached, "the very fact of our meeting, the spirit which has governed our debates . . . will leave a profound mark on international relations." "We have shown here a common resolve. It is now our responsibility to find the means."

'Ike' Reports to Nation

Pres. Eisenhower, accompanied by his wife & their son, Maj. John S. D. Eisenhower, left Geneva's Cointrin Airport for Washington less than an hour after the final summit meeting July 23 [see p. 239BC3]. Dulles returned in another plane. 5,000 persons, headed by Vice Pres. Nixon, greeted Mr. Eisenhower at Washington Natl. Airport July 24, and the President delivered a TV & radio report on the Geneva meeting July 25.

Mr. Eisenhower quoted his own pre-summit remarks about changing the "spirit in which these conferences are conducted" [see p. 239F1]. He told the nation there was now "a realization that negotiations can be conducted without propaganda & threat & invective." He & "every other individual who was at Geneva" felt the "longing of mankind" for peace, he reported, and "each side assured the other earnestly & often that it intended to pursure a new spirit of conciliation & cooperation." The October foreign ministers' meeting will provide "the acid test," because "real conciliation and some giving on each side will be definitely necessary." The President warned against "believing that one week of friendly, even fruitful negotiations can wholly eliminate . . . a gulf as wide & deep as the difference between individual liberty & regimentation . . . between the concept of man made in the image of his God & the concept of man as a mere instrument of the state."

"In any event, I can assure you of one thing," the President said. "There were no secret agreements made, either understood agreements or written agreements. Everything is put before you on the record." Mr. Eisenhower said that in the "numerous unofficial meetings" outside of the 7 formal summit sessions, Dulles "& I specifically brought up more than once American convictions & American beliefs, American concern" about the Soviet satellites & international communism. "We made crystal clear what America believes about such matters. . . ."

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1955 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

(Mr. Eisenhower said at his news conference July 28 that Soviet Defense Min. Georgi K. Zhukov had explained to him the Russians' "new concept of collective leadership, and it was a very interesting thing." Mr. Eisenhower had promised Zhukov the talk would be confidential, but the President quoted his wartime colleague as saying: "You are perfectly free to tell any part of it." Mr. Eisenhower told newsmen the summit meeting showed how "3 or 4 of them [were] constantly conferring and apparently producing a viewpoint for the world.")*

Congress Leaders Briefed

Earlier July 25 Pres. Eisenhower & Dulles briefed a bipartisan group of 25 Congressional leaders. They emphasized that no secret agreements were made at Geneva. Senate minority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) called the briefing "the most successful bipartisan meeting ever held." He thought the Geneva Conf. had "opened up a hopeful prospect," although "no one discounts the tremendous problems that still lie ahead." Senate Republican Policy Com. Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) said the briefing was "encouraging & hopeful." Acting Senate majority leader Earle C. Clements (Ky.) said the report was "full & frank" and indicated that "some steps have been taken toward the easing of international tensions." Senate Armed Services Com. Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) said the Eisenhower-Dulles report was the "best briefing we ever had."

Congressional leaders had been kept advised on Geneva developments through State Dept. resumés & a personal report from Pres. Eisenhower, passed to Congressional leaders by Nixon July 21. Nixon said July 23 that Mr. Eisenhower had convinced the Soviet leaders of "his personal sincerity & his personal trustworthiness." [See p. 230A1]

Dulles, who discussed the Geneva Conf. with the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. & House Forgn. Affairs Com. July 25, said at his news conference next day that "war danger has further receded." [See p. 229F3]

(The Senate Internal Security Judiciary subcommittee headed by James O. Eastland [D., Miss.] released a staff study July 23 stating that the USSR had broken almost every one of some 1,000 treaties & agreements made in the previous 38 years. Eastland expressed doubt that "during the history of civilization any great nation has ever made as perfidious a record as this in so short a time." He questioned the value of any agreement with a Communist government.) [See p. 218F1]

'Ike' for Broad Reconnaissance

Questioned at his July 27 news conference about his plan to exchange military blueprints with the USSR, Pres. Eisenhower said details "would have to be worked out by professionals & technicians," but he thought "complete" layouts of military establishments should be exchanged. "This would not necessarily involve your manufacture & production plants," he said. "But I would certainly . . . place a minimum of prohibited areas. And I think that I would allow these planes—properly inspected peaceful planes—to fly over any particular area of either country that they wanted to . . ." The President said this was the only way to avoid suspicion of surprise attacks. [See p. 245D2]

Top Reds to Visit London

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden told Commons July 27 that Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev had accepted his invitation (at Geneva) to visit London the following spring.

(Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference the same day that "we talked a very great deal . . . about officials visiting back & forth" at the Geneva Conf., "but opportunities were discussed in a general way in arranging [meetings] throughout the whole echelons of government & everything else." "They were never placed in the forms of proposals or definite suggestions.")

Give Reactions to Parley

Bulganin & Khrushchev stopped in East Germany July 24-26 before returning to Moscow July 27. Khrushchev told an audience in Marx-Engels Sq., East Berlin July 26 that there were 2 ways of solving the German problem: the Western way & the "right way," which was the Soviet plan. Khrushchev said the Geneva Conf. showed that the Western policy of negotiating from a position of strength to bring concessions from the USSR had failed. Khrushchev told a meeting in Halle July 25 that both sides at Geneva "won the conviction that neither side wants war."†

Soviet newspapers printed long but noncommittal accounts of Pres. Eisenhower's blueprint-exchange plan July 22. Moscow Radio & the Tass news agency carried July 26 the full text of Mr. Eisenhower's radio speech the night before [see p. 246C3]. Westerners in Moscow could not recall when a Western statesman's speech previously had been quoted in full. U.S. & British Russian-language broadcasts of the Geneva Conf. met the usual Soviet jamming, Western sources said.

Adenauer Praises Summit

Fed. (West) German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer told a news conference at Muerren, Switz. July 25 that Western support of German unification helped make the Geneva Conf. "a successful beginning toward easing world tension" [see p. 240E1]. He planned to visit Moscow in mid-September. He rejected suggestions he might await results of the October Big 4 foreign ministers' meeting by saying "it would be impolite to wait too long." [See p. 206B2]

Bonn Rearming Plans Advance

Fed. German Pres. Theodor Heuss signed the first 2 rearmament bills in Bonn July 23, the day after passage by the Bundesrat (upper house) [see p. 240B2]. Heuss approved military-uniform designs July 21: slate gray for the Army & Air Force, navy blue for the Navy. The uniform resembled U.S. uniforms, with neckties for army & air force personnel for the first time in German history.

The Bundestag's Security Comm. [see p. 240B2] restored July 26 the rank of lt. general to Hans Speidel & Adolf Heusinger, who were to be the highest ranking officers in the new German Army. Their posts were not announced. Heusinger, 57, was the wartime chief of the German Supreme Command's operations division & headed Bonn's military planning department. Speidel, 58, was Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Staff Chief on the Western front & represented Bonn at SHAPE. [See p. 158B3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Austria Regains Sovereignty

Austria regained its sovereignty after 17 years July 27 when France, last of the 5 signatories to act, deposited ratification of the Austrian state treaty in Moscow. The French Natl. Assembly approved the treaty, 613-0, July 12. The French Council of the Republic (upper house) approved it, 315-0, July 21. (Britain's House of Lords unanimously approved it July 5.) [See p. 215G2-B3]

The U.S. Defense Dept. announced July 27 that some of the 5,000 U.S. troops in Austria would be transferred to Italy & others to the U.S. [see p. 238E3]. A Moscow communiqué July 8 said that Austria & the USSR had agreed on the goods to be delivered to the USSR in return for Russian-administrated enterprises in Austria. [See p. 215A3]

(Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab & Dr. Nahum Goldman, pres. of the World Com. for Jewish Claims, ended 2½ yrs. of negotiations July 18 with an agreement by Austria to contribute for 10 yrs. to a fund for the relief of victims of Nazi persecution, 95% of them Jews, living outside Austria. Laws already had restored property to victims still in Austria [see Vol. XIV, p. 75A3]. The Austrian Cabt. agreed July 19 on a 9-mo. draft of youths 18-21 for Austria's neutral armed forces.) [See p. 165C2]

U.S. Sets Red China Talks

The U.S. & Communist China announced July 25 that talks going on between them in Geneva since 1954 would be raised from the consular to the ambassadorial level Aug. 1 [see p. 182B2]. State Dept. officials said the agreement resulted from mediation by the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peiping, Con D. W. O'Neill, and suggestions by the Indian & Burmese Govts.

* Soviet Defense Min. Georgi K. Zhukov talked for almost an hour with Mr. Eisenhower at the President's villa July 23. Zhukov had asked for the talk July 22 [see p. 239A3]. Other unofficial East-West talks took place at buffets, dinners & receptions during the 6-day conference.

† Because the Russians said they had no navigators familiar with the Berlin-Geneva route, USAF pilots were used to navigate Soviet planes carrying top Soviet leaders to & from Geneva.

(O'Neill presented his credentials in Peiping July 13. He succeeded Humphrey Trevelyan, who was named British Amb. to Egypt May 17 to succeed Sir Ralph Stevenson, retired.) [See p. 138F1]

The State Dept. announcement said the talks would be resumed at the ambassadorial level "in the hope that this would bring about agreement on the return of U.S. civilians detained in China & facilitate further discussions & settlement of other practical matters." Officials explained that no mention was made of U.S. airmen held in China because that subject was considered primarily under UN jurisdiction, although the U.S. would press for the airmen's release.

U.S. Amb.-to-Czechoslovakia U. Alexis Johnson, who began the U.S.-Chinese negotiations in Geneva, was to resume the talks, which the State Dept. said "do not involve diplomatic recognition." Peiping announced July 27 it would send its Amb. to Poland, Wang Ping-nan. [See Vol. XIV, p. 233D1]

Dulles Seeks Formosa Security

State Secy. John Foster Dulles told his news conference July 26 the U.S. was "primarily concerned" with the American civilians detained in Red China, but "we shall hope to find out . . . whether the Chinese Communists accept the concept of a cease-fire" in the Formosa area in accordance with UN principles. Dulles said the Chinese "no doubt" will have "matters of their own to bring up." The U.S. "will be disposed to discuss them" if they "directly involve the U.S. & Communist China." Dulles repeated "fidelity & honor to our ally," Nationalist China. [see p. 189B2]

George for Higher Talks

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference July 27 that the talks might "eventually" reach the foreign ministers' level, as was suggested July 24 by Senate Forgn. Reltns. Com. Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.). George said (on NBC-TV's *Meet the Press)* that the "quiescent" Formosa situation was "almost certain" to lead to an "acute flare-up" unless the U.S. agreed to a foreign ministers' conference with "the Soviet Chinese." [See p. 138E2]

(Peiping radio July 26 hailed the Big 4 summit meeting and said "there is every reason to demand" that the Formosa question & Peiping's entry into the UN "be settled through consultation among the countries concerned." The broadcast blamed "the obstruction of the U.S." for barring discussion of these points at the Big 4 meeting.) [See p. 239E1]

Reds Shell Quemoy

The Chinese Nationalists said July 21 the Red Chinese dropped 215 shells on the Quemoy Islands in a 3-hr. bombardment the day before in what was the heaviest attack since the first shelling in Sept. 1954. [See p. 175C1]

Nationalists Free Russians

29 members of the Soviet tanker *Tuapse,* seized by the Natl. Chinese in June, 1954 [see Vol. XIV, p. 215F2], arrived in Hong Kong July 26 following their release by the Formosa Govt. the day before. Their release was arranged by France, which mediated between the Soviet & Nationalist Govts. 20 other crewmen asked to remain on Formosa, and 9 sought asylum in the U.S., which reportedly was considering their requests [see Vol. XIV, p. 346C1]. The U.S. rejected June 20 a Soviet demand that the U.S. obtain the release of the tanker & crew.

West for Viet Nam Vote

The U.S., Britain & France decided July 22, after a series of talks in Geneva, to recommend that South Viet Nam open pre-election talks with North Viet Nam. They acted after Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru contacted British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden & Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov (co-chairmen with Forgn. Min. Wan Waithayakon of Thailand of the 1954 Geneva Conf. on the Far East) to suggest that action be taken in view of the Saigon riots July 20 and South Viet Namese failure to open pre-election talks [see p. 240B-D3]. Eden advised Molotov of the West's decision July 24, when Eden designated Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan as his successor on the Geneva group which negotiated the Indo-China settlement. [See Vol. XIV, p. 241D1]

(North Viet Namese Pres. Ho Chi Minh returned to Hanoi July 22 after visits to Peiping & Moscow and accused the U.S. next day of planning to keep Viet Nam divided indefinitely. Moscow radio announced July 18 that talks between Ho & Soviet officials had resulted in a Soviet agreement to provide 400 million rubles [$100 million at the official rate] in economic aid to North Viet Nam.) [See p. 232C1-A2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TALBOTT INQUIRY

AF Secy. Under Fire

Allegations that Air Force Secy. Harold Elstner Talbott, 67, improperly had used his office for business purposes were aired publicly at hearings of the Senate Investigations Subcom. July 21, 25, 26 & 27.

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference July 27 that he wanted to see the whole record before deciding whether to keep Talbott as AF Secy. The question, the President said, was one of ethics rather than of legality since Talbott had not been accused of violating any law. "I do not believe," the President declared, "that any man can . . . properly hold public office merely because he is not guilty of any illegal act." Mr. Eisenhower lauded Talbott as a "personal friend" whose "official duties . . . have been almost brilliantly performed."

Wide World

TALBOTT

Mulligan Partnership Probed

The inquiry, begun months previously by the subcommittee staff as the result of a tip, concerned Talbott's "special partnership" in Paul B. Mulligan & Co., N. Y. industrial engineering firm.

Talbott, when chosen by the President as AF Secy., had promised to divest himself of all holdings in companies with defense contracts, and he had done so. But the Senate Armed Services Com. had agreed in Jan. 1953 to let him keep his Mulligan partnership on his pledge that he would share in no profits for work done for companies that were "essentially" defense contractors [see Vol. XIII, p. 28A]. Actually, he had received a full share of all partnership profits, including those from defense firms.

The investigation became public as a result of a report by W. H. Lawrence in the *N. Y. Times* July 21. Lawrence said subcommittee members had received confidentially July 20 a series of papers which showed Talbott had written or telephoned prominent industrialists suggesting "that they at least consider retaining services of the Mulligan company." The papers were from Mulligan & Co. files and included letters by Talbott on AF stationery. Lawrence said that "in every instance," Talbott had "played a part in approaching company officials directly" to arrange interviews which resulted in Mulligan & Co. landing contracts with such defense producers & other big firms as Avco Mfg. Co., Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., Olin Industries, Greyhound Corp. & Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

Talbott Denies Impropriety

Talbott immediately asked the subcommittee for a chance to clear himself publicly, and he was invited to testify at an open hearing the same afternoon. At this July 21 session, Talbott denied any law violation or improper influence.

Talbott told the subcommittee he had received more than $50,000 a year from Mulligan & Co. But he offered to end this lucrative partnership as of Aug. 1 if the subcommittee found this would help the AF & Eisenhower Admin. and if it agreed "that I have not violated any statute nor acted in a manner inconsistent" with his pledge to the Senate on being authorized to remain a Mulligan partner.

Explains Actions on RCA Deal

Talbott admitted at the July 21 hearing that he had phoned & asked RCA Chrmn. David Sarnoff to see Mulligan, his partner, after Mulligan had told him talks on a new RCA contract were "stymied." (The subcommittee July 25 made public a letter in which Sarnoff said, ". . . in fairness to Secy. Talbott & at his request, I wish to state that Secy. Talbott has never made any . . . attempt [to use his office] to influence me" to do business with him.)

Talbott said he had told AF general counsel John A. Johnson how "disturbed" he was at RCA's attitude in asking Mulligan to get Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr.'s opinion on the legality & propriety of the RCA-Mulligan contract in view of Talbott's position. He said he had told his associates to "forget" the contract "if there is any such suspicion."

But Talbott testified July 21 that he could not remember whether he had asked Johnson to phone RCA attorney Samuel E. Ewing or whether he (Talbott) had participated in the ensuing conversation. (Talbott July 22 sent the subcommittee a memo from Johnson confirming that the call had been made and that Talbott had taken part. Talbott said in an accompanying letter that Johnson had "refreshed my memory" and that he backed Johnson's version.)

Stories Conflict

Talbott insisted in his July 21 testimony that he had not told Ewing that RCA should "come down off their high horse" and "stop acting so high & mighty." But Ewing, testifying July 25, contradicted this.

According to Ewing: Johnson had phoned him and had offered "to write a letter opinion . . . stating that he saw no legal reason why the [RCA-Mulligan] contract should not be entered into." As they spoke, Talbott "came on the wire," mentioned 12 or 15 firms having contracts simultaneously with Mulligan & Co. and the Defense Dept. and asked, "If all of these other companies could take contracts with Mulligan & Co., why was RCA acting so high & mighty?"

Ewing said Talbott told him that "Mr. Johnson is representing me [Talbott] in this matter."

Talbott, back on the stand July 26, said he could not have listed the companies Ewing had mentioned to indicate that "they were doing defense business because they did not do defense business, most of them," with the exception of Avco.

Brownell Withheld Opinion

Talbott & Johnson testified July 26 that Johnson, on Talbott's request, had discussed with Atty. Gen. Brownell the possibility of Brownell's signing a statement denying illegality or impropriety in Talbott's business relationship. This was done after RCA had refused to conclude the Mulligan contract without such an opinion from the Attorney General.

Brownell told reporters July 26 that he had met Talbott a few days after this request and had "told him that it would be against our policy to give any opinion to an outside private concern like RCA." Brownell said Talbott had told him to "forget about the matter" because he had decided to "drop the RCA contract."

Talbott, in his July 26 testimony, said he had phoned Brownell and arranged for the meeting with Johnson. "I then got ahold of our lawyer," Talbott continued, and told him, "Don't let us do any business with RCA because if they think there is any impropriety I don't want to do business with them." He said Johnson was not acting as his "personal attorney" but was "representing the Secy. of the Air Force on the propriety of an action."

Johnson, testifying July 26, said he had prepared for Brownell's indorsement an opinion stating that no law was being violated. Brownell, he said, promised "to take the matter under consideration" and then get in touch with him. But he never heard from Brownell again, Johnson said. He indicated that his advice to Talbott about the conflict-of-interest statutes was given properly in his capacity as AF counsel and should not be confused with legal advice about conduct of business.

Mulligan Denies Influence Use

Mulligan denied before the subcommittee July 25 that he had used Talbott's "name [or] position to solicit business." He conceded that he had sent letters calling attention to the fact that Talbott was both his partner & AF Secy. but said his "purpose was to identify" Talbott, not to influence prospects.

Mulligan testified that he had offered to take the RCA contract under his own name if there was any objection to Talbott's connection. Talbott, he said, did not tell him to drop the deal "at that stage."

Mulligan said he never had asked prospective clients whether they had defense contracts, and he assumed sole blame for any "mistakes" of the partnership. He testified that since the firm started Feb. 1, 1947, Talbott's share of the profits had risen from $1,417 for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1948 to $65,379 for fiscal 1954 & $66,653 for the 1955 period—the final years covering Talbott's 2 years as AF Secy.

Talbott Vs. Sacrifice to Serve

Talbott July 21 denounced the financial sacrifices imposed on businessmen who serve the Govt. He said such sacrifices blocked the AF from engaging 9 out of every 10 men to whom it offered top posts. He told the subcommittee he had spent "hundreds & hundreds of dollars" from his own pocket for official entertainment & telephoning but never had submitted an expense account. (He conceded during the same session that he should not have taken a share of the profits from the Avco contract because Avco was largely a defense firm.)

Talbott, final witness at the concluding session July 27, said that in order to become AF Secy. he had "divested myself of securities which have since appreciated at about $750,000" and which would have meant a $100,000-a-yr. income. But he was "glad to do it . . . to serve the country," he declared.

Talbott admitted that he "was mistaken in permitting myself to make phone calls or write letters about the Mulligan company." But he estimated that he had devoted less than 2½ days to the company during the 2½ years he had been AF Secy.

Talbott then revealed that he had written Mulligan July 22 to dissolve the partnership but had not made this public until the end of the hearings lest it be "thought designed to cut short this investigation."

CONGRESS

Reserves Bill Passed

A compromise military reserves bill (HR7000) was passed by 317-78 House vote July 25 & Senate voice vote July 26. (The House vote: 169 D. & 146 R. vs. 40 R. & 38 D.) Designed to raise the present 800,000-man reserve to a 2,900,000-man force by mid-1959, the measure would allow the President to call 1,000,000 reservists to active duty without Congressional authority.

A key provision allowed youths in the 17-18½-yr. age group to escape the draft by volunteering for 6 months' active reserve training followed by 7½ years' reserve training. This would be limited to 250,000 men a year and would remain in effect for 4 years. Youths in this age bracket also could escape the draft by enlisting in the ready reserve or Natl. Guard and serving until 28.

Over-all military obligation (active & reserve) of other volunteers & draftees after enactment of the bill would be cut from 8 years to 6. Up to 150,000 men a year, however, could reduce their total obligation to 4 years by volunteering for 3 years of part-time training in the ready reserve after completion of one year of active service. Men already in service would be exempted from active reserve duty but would have to complete their 8-yr. over-all obligations; however, up to 200,000 a year could discharge this obligation by volunteering for a single year in ready reserve. [See p. 241F2]

Other Legislative Action

Rival Republican & Democratic plans for a national road-building program were rejected by the House July 27. Pres. Eisenhower's plan, calling for $21 billion in special bonds outside the national debt, was defeated by a 221-193 vote. The House then rejected, 292-123 (164 R. & 128 D. vs. 94 D. & 29 R.), a Democratic plan calling for a $50 billion program financed by increased motor fuel & tire taxes. A Democratic substitute introduced by Rep. T. Ashton Thompson (La.) had been turned down by a 178-89 House vote July 26. Thompson's bill called for $34,933 billion worth of road building in 13 years but contained no provisions for financing. [See p. 241G3]

A $3,205,841,750 foreign aid appropriations bill (HR7224) was passed by 62-22 Senate vote July 22 and sent to joint conference to iron out differences with a $2,638,741,750 House version. (The Senate vote: 32 D. & 30 R. vs. 11 D. & 11 R.) Major item restored by the Senate was $420 million for military assistance. [See p. 233D2] . . . A concurrent resolution providing for construction of a 100-ft.

bell tower on Capitol grounds in memory of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) was adopted by the Senate July 22 & the House July 25. [See Vol. XIII, p. 257G1]

Dixon-Yates Probe

Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams "respectfully" declined July 21 to testify before the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcom. about his part in the Dixon-Yates contract. In a letter to the subcommittee, he based his refusal on the Executive Branch's right to keep its confidential discussions from Congress. He said there was "nothing I could add" to the testimony of SEC Chrmn. J. Sinclair Armstrong & other "responsible Govt. officials." Subcom. Chrmn. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) retorted that "no official of the Govt. . . . can properly claim privilege when a committee of Congress" probing "corruption."

Armstrong July 27 refused again to answer subcommittee questions about his July 13 conversation with Adams. Armstrong said he refused on the advice of Gerald D. Morgan, special counsel to the President.

Pres. Eisenhower promised at his press conference July 27 that Admin. officials would "tell the entire story." Discussing Armstrong's testimony, the President said, "Certainly if he has omitted any details, he should give them now." But he said Adams had informed the "committee that he hasn't a single detail to add; that the story has been told and that is all there is to it."

Omissions from Chronology

Richard W. Cook, deputy general manager of the Atomic Energy Comm., told the Kefauver subcommittee July 21 that, on the request of William B. McCandless of the Budget Bureau, he had dropped from the AEC's chronology of the Dixon-Yates case the names of First Boston Corp. officials Adolphe H. Wenzell & Paul L. Miller, who had worked on the contract. Cook said he similarly had eliminated mention of a Jan. 19 AEC meeting attended by Wenzell.

AEC Gen. Mgr. Kenneth E. Fields refused July 21, under Executive privilege, to give the subcommittee the minutes of an Apr. 3 AEC meeting, attended by Wenzell, which Cook said he had overlooked "inadvertently" when he prepared the chronology.

Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Com. said July 26 that his group was trying to find out why the chronology did not mention a Dixon-Yates official, Paul Canaday, Middle South Utilities vice pres., who had visited the AEC 73 times in 1954. [See p. 242B-C2]

Security Review Unit Voted

The Senate July 27 gave final approval to a compromise bill (HJRes. 157) to create a 12-member, bi-partisan Comm. on Govt. Security. The new body would review the entire Govt. security program with a view to providing greater protection both for national security & for the rights of individuals. It would recommend improvements by Dec. 31, 1956. It would be composed of 2 Senators, 2 Representatives, 2 Admin. officials, the House Speaker, the Vice President & 6 non-Govt. members. [See p. 218E2]

Committee Action

The Senate July 25 gave voice vote approval to a resolution by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) to create a special 12-member "watchdog" committee on disarmament. The committee would "study proposals [for] disarmament & the control of weapons of mass destruction" and report by Jan. 31. . . . Sen. Kefauver told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. July 25 that an exploratory conference on Atlantic union, as proposed in a resolution sponsored by himself & 14 other Senators, could help provide unity that would aid the free world in dealing with the Soviet Union. The resolution asked the President to invite all North Atlantic Treaty sponsoring nations to such a conference. . . . . The House Forgn. Affairs Com. asked the Admin. July 13 to give a full report on status-of-forces treaties under which 58 U.S. servicemen had been sentenced by foreign courts for crimes committed in countries where U.S. forces were stationed. [See p. 169E1]

Howard I. Young, Amer. Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. pres., denied at a closed session of the Joint Defense Producttion Com. July 14 that, while deputy administrator of the Defense Minerals Procurement Agency in 1951-53 (as a "dollar-a-year" man), he had awarded zinc purchase contracts that indirectly benefited his own company. Comptroller Gen. Joseph Campbell had made the charge in a letter to Congress in which he did not directly name Young. Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) charged July 11 that Young had pressed the zinc purchases for the stockpiling program although zinc no longer was a critical mineral. As a result of Campbell's charges, Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Banking Com. decided July 7 to stop Senate consideration of a bill to extend the Defense Production Act for 2 more years. [See Vol. XIV, p. 100D2]

2 Govt. officials concerned with oil policy admitted during House Armed Services subcommittee hearings July 7 that they were drawing pay from major oil firms in addition to their Govt. salaries. Brig. Gen. W. W. White, Esso Export Corp. vice pres. currently on a 2-yr. assignment as head of petroleum logistics for the Defense Dept., said his firm was paying him the difference between his civilian salary & his Govt. pay. H. A. Stewart, head of the Interior Dept.'s Oil & Gas Div., said he was drawing a Texas Co. pension. Both testified against a plan for a Govt.-financed pipeline to carry West Texas crude oil to California.

●

Other U.S. News. The Air Force announced July 23 that 4 pilots captured in the Korean fighting had been returned to duty with no action against them despite "confessions" to the Chinese Reds that they had violated the Chinese border on orders. Capt. Harold E. Fischer of Swea City, Ia., one of the 4, also had made a germ-warfare confession. The others: Lt. Col. Edwin L. Heller of Wynnewood, Pa.; Lt. Lyle W. Cameron of Lincoln, Neb.; Lt. Roland W. Parks of Omaha, Neb. [See p. 191E2]

The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled in Washington July 21 that tenants could not be evicted from Govt. housing projects for refusing to sign loyalty oaths denying membership in groups on the Atty. General's list of "totalitarian" groups. This reversed a district court ruling that John & Doris Rudder could be evicted from the low-cost Lincoln Heights Dwellings in Washington. The court held that the Govt., "unlike private landlords," "must not act arbitrarily" but must respect "due process of law." It did not rule on the constitutionality of the 1937 housing act's Gwinn amendment, which barred from Govt. housing anybody who belonged to an organization on the Atty. General's list. The decision noted that the list was intended for screening employes, not tenants. [See Vol. XIII, p. 302F2]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended July 23

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,680	*$21,679	*$21,931
Currency circulation	*$30,287	*$30,416	*$29,932
Banks—			
Com'l ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$23,465	*$23,326	*$21,647
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,315,608,945	$9,383,187,977	$10,142,593,643
England note circulation	*£1,845,015	*£1,815,398	*£1,701,273
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,582,117	11,606,683	12,880,692
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	196.97	196.23	164.12
Bond sales (par value)	$19,343,000	$20,417,000	$19,613,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.87	99.99	100.87
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	202,230	195,141	122,789
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,626,400	6,596,900	6,297,500
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,340,000	2,240,000	5,348,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,440	*9,759	*8,951
Carloadings (cars)	[b]799,040	652,680	694,545
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.47	$2.46¼	$2.58⅜
Corn (bu.)	$1.62¼	$1.63¾	$1.90
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3465	$ .346	$ .354
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$40.33	$38.50	$26.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.17	$6.26	$7.23
Weekly wlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.0	110.3	110.2
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]97	87	88
Failures (July 14)‡	224	204	226
U.S. Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)	**May**	**Apr.**	**May 1954**
Imports	*$952	*870.7	*$829
Exports	*$1,292	*$1,262	*$1,401

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, July 13 [b]July 16 [c]July 9 [d]July 19

FOREIGN

Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru July 25 asked Portugal to close its legation in New Delhi by Aug. 8 because, he said, it refused to negotiate over Goa. Only remaining diplomatic links were the Portuguese Consulate in Bombay & Indian Consulate in Pangim (Goan capital). India suspended rail traffic to Goa July 25 and charged that the Portuguese had planted mine-like objects on their side of the tracks. Nehru July 26 rejected Parliamentary demands for a "limited war" to capture Goa [see Vol. XIV, pp. 259C2, 291A3]. (India's Communist Party dropped opposition to Nehru's foreign policy June 29 following Nehru's Moscow visit.) [See p. 206B3]

Indonesian Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo resigned July 23 after a dispute with Army leaders who refused to accept appointment of Gen. Bambang Utojo, the Govt.'s choice as Chief of Staff. Defense Min. Iwa Kusumasumantri had quit Ali's coalition cabinet July 14, and officials of his Progressive Party said the leftist minister was withdrawn to "facilitate the solution of the army problem." Ali told Parliament in Jakarta July 23 he was quitting "to uphold the principles of parliamentary democracy." [See p. 202A3]

Argentine Vice Pres. Alberto Teisaire announced July 22 he had resigned as Perónist Party chairman. The 3d anniversary of the death of Eva Perón was observed by national mourning July 26, but monuments in her honor in Miramar, Balcarce & San Antonio de Areco were defaced by vandals. One person was killed in a gun battle July 21 between Perónists and Radical Party members in Buenos Aires, and a bomb explosion shattered a Perónist political party school. Radical Party head Arturo Frondizi, in a July 27 broadcast (his first in almost 10 years), said his party wanted peace "but not at the cost of liberty." He called on the Govt. to declare a general amnesty for all who had "defended their ideals." Air Force Vice Commodore Jorge Rojas was arrested July 27 as a leader in the June 16 revolt. The Roman Catholic hierarchy said July 27 that Perón's request for "pacification" could only be accomplished by repeal of laws which recently had legalized divorce & prostitution and suppressed religious education in public schools. [See p. 242E2]

West Berlin officials said July 25 that 98 members of the East German People's Police fled to Berlin during the Geneva Conf. 25,000 youths were said to have quit East Germany since Jan. 1 to avoid military service.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. Drs. Albert Wettstein & J. Schmidlin of CIBA, Ltd.'s research laboratories in Basle, Switz. announced July 22 (at the Intl. Cong. of Pure & Applied Chemistry in Zurich) that they had totally synthesized alderosterone, life-essential hormone of the adrenal gland. [See Vol. XIII, p. 6H] ... The general practitioners' monthly, *GP*, published in Kansas City July 21, made public an AMA report charging that surgeons received excessive fees in relation to the GP's fee for his share in caring for a patient who underwent surgery. [See Vol. XIII, p. 191A]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Captain Dreyfus. The Story of a Mass Hysteria. By Nicholas Halasz. History of false treason trial & moral division of France. July 27. (Simon & Schuster, 274 pp., $3.50)†

Midway: The Battle That Doomed Japan. By Mitsuo Fuchida & Masatake Okumiya. Japanese account of naval battle. July 27. (U.S. Naval Inst., $4.50)†

The Navigator. By Jules Roy. Trials of Frenchman in RAF. July 26. (Knopf, 177 pp., $3)*

Nightmares of Eminent Persons. By Bertrand Russell. Short Stories. Satiric examination of spectres likely to have haunted the famous. July 25. (Simon & Schuster, 177 pp., $3)*

79 Park Avenue. By Harold Robbins. How Maryann Flood rose to manage her own bordello. July 25. (Knopf, 275 pp., $3.50)*

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Schools & Negroes. Princeton U. disclosed July 22 the appointment of its first Negro faculty member, Dr. Charles T. Davis, 37, ex-Asst. English professor at NYU. . . . Alabama's Senate unanimously passed & sent to Gov. James E. Folsom July 22 a bill giving local school boards authority to assign grade & high school children to specific schools. . . . The Wake County (N.C.) Bd. of Eductn. ruled July 22 that no child would be assigned to a school on the basis of race or color beginning in Sept. 1956. . . . Chattanooga, Tenn. school officials decided July 23 to end segregated schools under procedures yet to be worked out. The new policy was not to take effect this fall. [See p. 243G2] . . . Bryant Bowles, ex-head of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of White People, was found innocent July 25 by a Superior Court in Dover, Del. of having violated school laws when he instigated a boycott of Milford schools to prevent Negro chlidren from attending. [See p. 172D3] . . . Stephen Ramasodi, 16, South African Negro, was refused a passport by the South African Govt. July 20 to go to the U.S. after he had been given a full scholarship to Kent (Conn.) School. [See p. 107B3]

Catholics. The 36th Intl. Eucharistic Congress met in Rio de Janeiro July 20-24. Ousted Argentine prelate Msgr. Manuel Tato was greeted by cheers as he led the July 21 session. The Congress closed with a message of blessing from Pope Pius XII. [See p. 234C3] . . . 98 Latin American Roman Catholic prelates began a 10-day closed conference July 26 in Rio de Janeiro to survey problems of the church in Latin America. Pope Pius XII, in a July 26 letter to the group, urged that more young priests be trained and that greater work be done to alleviate social suffering. In a letter July 21 to Social Week, a Roman Catholic organization studying social problems in Nancy, France, the Pope warned that the combined media of press, radio, television and motion pictures might reduce public opinion to unwitting conformity to popular attitudes. [See p. 211C2]

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Dr. Charles T. Brues, 76, ex-pres. Entomological Society of Amer., author *Insects & Human Welfare,* Harvard U. prof.-emeritus of entomology; July 22 in Crescent City, Fla.

Isidor Chesler, 69, Russian-born experimenter & inventor (worked with Thos. A. Edison on electric storage batteries & submarine-detecting devices), research director of Eagle Pencil Co.; July 21 in Point Pleasant, N. J.

Dr. Frank Crowther, 85, Republican U. S. Rep. from upstate New York 1918-42; July 20 in Pueblo, Colo.

Isaak Dunyevsky, 55, pres. Union of Soviet Composers, exponent of jazz rhythms, composer of *Song of the Motherland* (used as Moscow radio signature theme); July 25 (death reported in Moscow).

DeWitt McKinley Emery, 58, management counsel, pres. & founder (1937) Natl. Small Business Men's Assn.; July 22 in Evanston, Ill.

Ahmad Ghavam (or Qavam) es Sultaneh, 73, 4-time Iranian Premier (headed Govt. during successful postwar effort to force withdrawal of USSR troops, Premier for last time for 4 days in 1952); July 23 in Teheran. [See Vol. XIII, p. 241H-J]

Cordell Hull, 83, U. S. State Secy. 1933-44; July 23 in Bethesda Naval Hospital, Md.

Wide World

HULL

Hull was born in a log cabin in Overton County, Tenn. Oct. 2, 1871. Elected to State Legislature at 22. Led company of volunteers in Spanish-American War. Served in U.S. House of Representatives 1907-31 except for 2 terms during Harding Admin. U.S. Senator 1931-33. Chosen by FDR in 1933 as State Secy., a post Hull held longer than any other man. Continued campaign begun as Congressman for free world trade. Promoted reciprocal trade program & good neighbor policy in Western Hemisphere. Received Nobel Peace Prize in 1945 for his part in establishment of the UN. FDR called him "father of the UN" in accepting his resignation Nov. 21, 1944. Hull was in ill health since retirement, during which he wrote his memoirs. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 103C3, 282A1]

Margo Jones, 42, B'way producer (*Summer & Smoke,* co-producer *Inherit the Wind*), founder of Dallas Theatre in the Round (1947), first modern professional theatre with audience surrounding stage; July 24 in Dallas. (Death caused by inhalation of rug-cleaning fumes which caused uremic poisoning.) [See p. 151C2]

George Hiram Mann, 83, attorney who launched one-man crusade for payment of Navy yard workers' overtime claims in 1908 and won fight in 1935, when Congress appropriated $332,342 for 1,377 workers; July 21 in New York.

Syrie Maugham, ex-wife (1916-28) of author W. Somerset Maugham, daughter of Irish philanthropist Dr. Thos. Barnardo; July 25 in London.

Dr. Charles Freeman Williams McClure, 90, Princeton U. prof. emeritus of zoology, ex-pres. Amer. Anatomical Assn.; July 23 in Princeton, N. J.

Constant Victor André Mornet, 85, French military & civilian attorney called from retirement in 1945 to lead prosecution of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain & ex-Premier Pierre Laval (won conviction of Mata Hari, World War I spy); July 21 in Nohant-Vicq, France. [See Vol. V, pp. 329B, 367A]

Adm. Sir Percy Noble, 75, director of British anti-submarine campaign in Atlantic 1941-42, head of British naval delegation to Washington 1942-44; July 25 in London.

Vaclav Nosek, 63, Czech Manpower Min. who built secret-police machine while Interior Min. 1945-48; death reported by Prague radio July 22 without details. [See Vol. XIII, p. 311E1]

Elvira R. O'Connor, 62, wife of Pres. Basil O'Connor of Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; July 26 in Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

James C. Self, 79, pres. Greenwood Mills, one of world's largest privately-owned textile organizations; July 21 in Greenwood, S. C.

Dr. George Finlay Simmons, 60, pres. Montana State U. 1936-41, faculty member Loyola U. since 1944; July 19 in Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Rear Adm. Apollo Soucek, 58, chief U. S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics 1953 until retirement June 1955; July 22 in Washington. As a naval flier, he set a 43,166-ft. world altitude record in 1930.

SPORTS

Winners

Archery: Sweden retained the world title in Helsinki July 22 with a score of 8,627 pts. . . . **Auto racing:** Masten Gregory of Kansas City, driving a Ferrari, won the first 187-mi. Lisbon Grand Prix July 24. [See p. 244E1] . . . **Golf:** Doug Ford, 32, of Kiamesha Lake, N.Y. won the Pro Golfers Assn. championship in Northville, Mich. July 26 by defeating Dr. Cary Middlecoff in the final match, 4 & 3 [see Vol. XIV, p. 288F1]. Eddie Merrins of Meridian, Miss. won the Western Amateur tourney in Rockford, Ill. July 24. . . . **Horse Racing:** William Helis Jr.'s Helioscope, Sammy Boulmetis up, won an $83,550 "match" race with King Ranch's High Gun at Monmouth Park, N.J. July 23 [see p. 188A2]. A. G. Vanderbilt's Social Outcast, Eric Guerin up, won the $110,500 Sunset Handicap in Inglewood, Calif. July 23, for $64,400 [see p. 128F2]. The $144.580 Arlington Futurity was won by E. Gay Drake's Swoon's Son, Dave Erb up, in Chicago July 23, for $88,140. . . . **Mediterranean Games** (18 events): France won the 2d annual 10-nation meeting that ended July 25 in Barcelona, scoring heavily in track & field, swimming, rowing & gymnastics. . . . **Swimming** (Natl. AAU swimming & diving championships in Los Angeles): Bill Woolsey of Honolulu beat defending champion Ford Konno in the 200-meter freestyle in 2:08.2 July 21. Gary Tobian of Los Angeles won the high diving contest with 551.10 points July 22. Hawaii Swim Club won the team title. [See p. 112E1] . . . **Tennis:** Tony Trabert & Louise Brough won singles in the Pa. & Eastern States tourney in Haverford, Pa. July 23-24. [See p. 228A1]

Coaltown, winner of 23 races & $415,672, was sold July 23 to Marcel Boussac of Paris after 4 yrs. in stud at Calumet Farm, Lexington, Ky. . . . **South Carolina's** 62 baseball Little Leagues for white boys aged 8-12 were disbanded by their adult directors July 27 after the state's Negro Little League had demanded that its teams be made eligible for the state championship tournament. . . . **Roberto Maddalena,** 14, of Argentina swam the Mississippi River from St. Louis to Ste. Genevieve, Mo. (63 mi. in 16 hr. 39 min. July 26-27. [See Vol. XII, p. 292K-L] . . . **Mrs. Paula Aiello,** 28, lost a court suit in New York July 25 to recover $425 she had lost betting at Aqueduct Race Track. Justice Harold Stevens ruled that the track held bets in trust for other bettors.

MISCELLANEOUS

'Water Barrier' Cracked. Donald Campbell, 34, son of the late speed king Sir Malcolm Campbell [see Vol. IX, p. 8J], set a world record for speed on water July 23 as he became the first man to crack the 200-mph. "water barrier" & live. He drove his radically-designed hydroplane *Bluebird VII* twice over a one-km. course on Lake Ullswater, Northwest Eng. at an average speed of 202.32 mph. The $70,000 speedboat, powered by a 4,000-hp. Vickers Beryl turbo-jet engine, averaged 215.08 mph. on the first run, 189.57 mph. on the return [see Vol. XI, p. 352L]. (Only 2 others were believed to have reached 200 mph. on water: John Rhodes Cobb of London, who was killed when his boat flew apart on Lake Coniston, Scot. in Sept. 1952 as he began the return run after averaging 206.89 mph. on his initial run [see Vol. XII, p. 396A-B]; Mario Verga of Italy, killed when his boat exploded on Lago d'Iseo in Oct. 1954 as it hit about 200 mph.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 344A2]

Crime. Roscoe D. Coon, vice pres.-cashier of the Joshua Monument Natl. Bank of Twentynine Palms, Calif., was arrested by the FBI on embezzlement charges at Del Mar race track July 25 following discovery of "irregularities . . . believed to be in excess of $600,000." The bank directors turned the bank over to federal authorities for liquidation. In addition to his bank duties, Coon owned & operated a 5-horse thoroughbred racing stable. . . . Asst. Atty. Gen. H. Brian Holland reported July 17 that a record 389 persons were convicted of criminal violation of federal tax laws (excluding alcohol, narcotics & gambling tax violations) during the first 6 months of 1955. He listed among those convicted: ex-Dist. Atty. Alfred B. Cenedella of Worcester County, Mass.; "ex-convict & gambler" Martin Hughes of New Mexico; "racketeer" Umberto Anastasio (Albert Anastasia) [see p. 196E2]; Fred M. Ford, ex-police chief of Galveston, Tex.; "Cecil & Fred Folsom, brothers of the Governor [James E. Folsom] of Alabama." . . . Police officials of Galveston, formerly "wide open" to prostitution, announced July 23 that they were forcing "every bawdy house" in the city to close. Galveston Mayor George Roy Clough welcomed this order but did not retreat from his stand in favor of open, segregated houses of prostitution. "I think Galveston should have its prostitutes in a redlight district where they are known for what they are and we can exercise some degree of regulation," he said. (Howard K. Slutes of the Amer. Social Hygiene Assn. told the Galveston Ministerial Alliance May 24 that on the basis of flagrancy & number of prostitutes, Galveston was the most vice-ridden city in the U. S.)

Disasters. Red Chinese Interior Min. Hsieh Chueh-tsai indicated to the Natl. People's Congress July 26 that about 3,700 persons died in the 1954 Yangtze River floods (compared with 3,700,000 dead in China's 1931 floods). [See Vol. XIV, p. 336A-B3] . . . East Germany's ADN Govt. news bureau reported July 22 that 33 persons died in a uranium mine fire in Niedershlema, Saxony July 16. [See p. 244E2]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Dick Haymes, 38, won a 16-month battle against deportation when the Justice Dept. dropped its case against him July 25. [See p. 188E3] . . . **Josephine Baker's** $400,000 damage suit against columnist Walter Winchell, the Hearst Corp. & King Features Syndicate was dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge John C. Knox in New York July 21 because she had failed to file necessary papers by a June 30 deadline. She had sued over Winchell's statements about her after she had charged discourteous treatment by the Stork Club. . . . **Dr. Carl Gustav Jung,** pioneer psychoanalyst, celebrated his 80th birthday in Zurich July 26. . . . **Rolf Per Thorvaldson,** 31, was towed into Los Angeles harbor July 23 after a 6,000-mile, 130-day voyage from Tahiti alone in a leaky 28-foot sailboat. . . . **Princess Fatima Pahlevi,** 26, sister of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran, filed suit for divorce in Los Angeles July 21 against Vincent L. Hillyer, 30, American importer, on grounds of mental cruelty. [See Vol. X, p. 152L] . . . **Calouste Sarkis Gulbenkian,** oil millionaire who died July 20, left the bulk of his fortune together with his art treasures to form a Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon. Its purpose: charitable, educational, artistic. [See p. 244A1]

Married: Metropolitan Opera soprano Dorothy Kirsten, 39, to Dr. John Douglas French, 44, surgeon at Long Beach (Calif.) Veterans Hospital; July 18 at San Marino, Calif. (her 3d, his 1st). [See Vol. XI, p. 176M.]

Beauty Contest: Blonde Miss Sweden, Hillevi Rombin, 21, of Uppsala, was crowned Miss Universe at an international beauty contest in Long Beach, Calif. July 23. Her prizes included a $250-a-week contract at Universal-International Studios, Hollywood [see Vol. XIV, p. 256D3]. Carlene King Johnson, 22, of Rutland, Vt. had been chosen Miss USA at Long Beach July 20. [See Vol. XIV, p. 312D3]